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WHOLE NO 1246

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE IS SENT TO CONGRESS

Deals Boldly and Fearlessly as well as Wisely With All Public Questions and Promises Special Message on the Tariff Question at a Time in the Future but Dur- ing the Present Session of Congress.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—When the Senate convened Senators Allison and Cockrell reported they had notified the President, who would send a communication in writing.

Before the message arrived, Messrs. Knox and Crane, successors of Quay and Hoar, were sworn in.

The message was delivered by Secretary Barnes, and the reading began.

Among nominations sent to the Senate were: Attorney General, William H. Moody; Postmaster General, Robert J. Wynne; Secretary of the Navy, Paul Morton; Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Victor F. Metcalf; Postmaster, W. R. Wilson, for New York; John A. Merritt, for Washington, D. C.; Consul General, Daniel Mayer, of West Virginia at Buenos Ayres.

The House after being formally notified by the committee that the President would communicate in writing took a recess for half an hour.

Upon resuming the message was received and the clerk began reading. The President's message was as follows:

The enlargement of scope of the functions of the national government required by our development as a nation involves, of course, increase of expense, and the period of prosperity through which the country is passing justifies expenditures for permanent improvements far greater than would be wise in hard times, but abundant revenues and a large surplus always invite extravagance, and constant care should be taken to guard against unnecessary increase of the ordinary expenses of government.

Capital and Labor.

The relations of capital and labor, and especially of organized capital and organized labor, to each other and to the public at large come second in importance only to the intimate questions of family life. Our peculiar form of government, with its sharp division of authority between the nation and the several states, has been on the whole far more advantageous to our development than a more strongly centralized government. But it is undoubtedly responsible for much of the difficulty of meeting with adequate legislation the new problems presented by the total change in industrial conditions on this continent during the last half century. In actual practice it has proved exceedingly difficult, and in many cases impossible, to get unanimity of wise action among the various states on these subjects. From the very nature of the case this is especially true of the laws affecting the employment of capital in large masses.

With regard to labor, the problem is no less important, but it is simpler. As long as the states retain the primary control of the police power the circumstances must be altogether extreme which require interference by the federal authorities, whether in the way of safeguarding the rights of labor or in the way of seeing that wrong is not done by unruly persons who shield themselves behind the name of labor. If there is resistance to the federal courts, interference with the mails or interstate commerce or molestation of federal property, or if the state authorities in some crisis which they are unable to face call for help, then the federal government may interfere; but, though such interference may be caused by a condition of things arising out of trouble connected with some question of labor, the interference itself simply takes the form of restoring order without regard to the questions which have caused the breach of order. In the District of Columbia and in the territories the federal law covers the entire field of government. But the labor question is only acute in populous centers of commerce, manufactures or mining. Nevertheless both in the enactment and in the enforcement of law the federal government within its restricted sphere should set an example to the state governments, especially in a matter so vital as this affecting labor.

Labor Unions.

I believe that under modern industrial conditions it is often necessary, and even where not necessary it is not often wise that there should be organization of labor in order better to secure the rights of the individual workman.

er. All encouragement should be given to any such organization so long as it is conducted with a due and decent regard for the rights of others. There are in this country some labor unions which have habitually and other labor unions which have often been among the most effective agents in working for good citizenship and for uplifting the condition of those whose welfare should be closest to our hearts. But when any labor union seeks improper ends or seeks to achieve proper ends by improper means all good citizens, and more especially all honorable public servants, must oppose the wrongdoing as resolutely as they would oppose the wrongdoing of any great corporation. Violence, brutality or corruption should not for one moment be tolerated.

Entire Right to Organize.

Wageworkers have an entire right to organize and by all peaceful and honorable means to endeavor to persuade their fellows to join with them in organizations. They have a legal right, which, according to circumstances, may or may not be a moral right, to refuse to work in company with men who decline to join their organizations. They have under no circumstances the right to commit violence upon those, whether capitalists or wageworkers, who refuse to support their organizations or who side with those with whom they are at odds, for mob rule is intolerable in any form.

The wageworkers are peculiarly entitled to the protection and the encouragement of the law. Wherever the national government has power there should be a stringent employer's liability law, which should apply to the government itself where the government is an employer of labor.

Prevention of Railroad Accidents.

The ever increasing casualty list upon our railroads is a matter of grave public concern and urgently calls for action by the congress. The passage of a law requiring the adoption of a block signal system has been proposed to the congress. I earnestly concur in that recommendation and would also point out to the congress the urgent need of legislation in the interest of the public safety limiting the hours of labor for railroad employees in train service upon railroads engaged in interstate commerce and providing that only trained and experienced persons be employed in positions of responsibility connected with the operation of trains.

The safety appliance law, as amended by the act of March 2, 1903, has proved beneficial to railway employees, and in order that its provisions may be properly carried out the force of inspectors provided for by appropriation should be largely increased. This service has passed the experimental stage and should receive generous recognition by the congress.

Unionism in Government Offices.

There is no objection to employees of the government forming or belonging to unions, but the government can neither discriminate nor discriminate against nonunion men who are in its employment or who seek to be employed under it. Moreover, it is a very grave impropriety for government employees to band themselves together for the purpose of extorting improperly high salaries from the government. Especially is this true of those within the classified service. The letter carriers, both municipal and rural, are as a whole an excellent body of public servants. They should be amply paid. But their payment must be obtained by arguing their claims fairly and honorably before the congress and not by banding together for the defeat of those congressmen who refuse to give promises which they cannot in conscience give. The administration has taken steps to prevent and punish abuses of this nature, but it will be wise for the congress to supplement this action by legislation.

Bureau of Labor.

Much can be done by the government in labor matters merely by giving publicity to certain conditions. The bureau of labor has done excellent work of this kind in many different directions. I shall shortly lay before you in a special message the full report of the investigation of the bureau of labor into the Colorado mining strike, as this is a strike in which certain very evil forces, which are more or less at work everywhere under the conditions of modern industrialism, became startlingly prominent. It is greatly to be wished that the department of commerce and labor, through the bureau and should compile and arrange for the congress a list of the labor laws of the various states and should be given the means to investigate and report to the congress upon the labor conditions in the

manufacturing and mining regions throughout the country, both as to wages, hours of labor, as to the labor of women and children and as to the effect in the various labor centers of immigration from abroad. In this investigation special attention should be paid to the conditions of child labor and child labor legislation in the several states.

Corporations.

When we come to deal with great corporations the need for the government to act directly is far greater than in the case of labor, because great corporations can become such only by engaging in interstate commerce, and interstate commerce is peculiarly the field of the general government. It is an absurdity to expect to eliminate the abuses in great corporations by state action. It is difficult to be patient with an argument that such matters should be left to the states, because more than one state pursues the policy of creating on easy terms corporations which are never operated within that state at all, but in other states whose laws they ignore. The national government alone can deal adequately with these great corporations. To try to deal with them by an interpenetrating, destructive or demagogic spirit would in all probability mean that nothing whatever would be accomplished, and with absolute certainty that if anything were accomplished it would be of a harmful nature. The American people need to continue to show the very qualities that they have shown—that is, moderation, good sense, the earnest desire to avoid doing any damage and yet the quiet determination to proceed, step by step, without halt and without hurry, in eliminating or at least in minimizing whatever of mischief or of evil there is to interstate commerce in the conduct of great corporations. They are acting in no spirit of hostility to wealth, either individual or corporate. They are not against the rich man any more than against the poor man. On the contrary, they are friendly alike toward rich man and toward poor man, provided only that each acts in a spirit of justice and decency toward his fellows. Great corporations are necessary, and only men of great and singular mental power can manage such corporations successfully, and such men must have great rewards. But these corporations should be managed with due regard to the interest of the public as a whole. Where this can be done under the present laws it must be done. Where these laws come short others should be enacted to supplement them.

Bureau of Corporations.

The bureau of corporations has made careful preliminary investigation of many important corporations. It will make a special report on the beef industry. The policy of the bureau is to accomplish the purposes of its creation by co-operation, not antagonism; by making constructive legislation, not destructive prosecution; the immediate object of its inquiries; by conservative investigation of law and fact and by refusal to issue incomplete and hence necessarily inaccurate reports. Its policy being thus one of open inquiry into and not attack upon business, the bureau has been able to gain not only the confidence, but, better still, the co-operation, of men engaged in legitimate business.

The bureau offers to the congress the means of getting at the cost of production of our various great staples of commerce. Of necessity the careful investigation of special corporations will afford the commissioner knowledge of certain business facts, the publication of which might be an improper infringement of private rights. The method of making public the results of these investigations affords, under the law, a means for the protection of private rights. The congress will have all facts at its command.

(Continued on page 3.)

Sent to the Army.

Lieutenant Dana T. Merrill, of Parkersburg, was in the city Tuesday night and gave final examination to Robert Kinney, Charles A. Shinn and Grayson Swager, who were sent to the infantry at Columbus, Ohio, from the local recruiting station the same night, and to Charles E. Sayre, who was sent to the signal corps service.

Testing Jail Plumbing.

T. W. Starbuck, of the Parkersburg Supply and Plumbing Co., is in the city testing the plumbing and heating apparatus of the new county jail and Sheriff's residence, which was installed by his concern.

RUN OVER BY WAGON

Was Young T. McGraw Brady While Coasting, But He Was Not Badly Hurt—Sled Was Splintered Into Small Bits.

T. McGraw Brady, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Brady, was painfully, though not seriously injured Monday evening while coasting on his sled down Fifth street. At the end of a coast down the hill he ran into a delivery wagon on Main street. He was thrown underneath the forward wheels of the vehicle and both wheels of one side passed over his body. His sled was smashed into kindling wood. He managed to get to his home on Lee street where his injuries were given medical attention. He is resting as comfortably as could be expected under the circumstances and he will be all right again in due course of time. Fortunately there were no bones broken but he sustained several very bad bruises and was skinned up considerably. The driver of the delivery wagon that ran over him gave vent to some pretty hard words at the time of the accident and that seemed to have hurt the little fellow about as much as his injuries. He said he didn't mind being run over, but he did mind being sworn at.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ELECTION

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL BOARD IS HELD.

The annual meeting of the Sunday school board of Goff Methodist Episcopal church and allied schools at the West End, Broad Oaks and Monticello addition, was held in Goff chapel Tuesday night.

President Arbutnot presided and Secretary Orie McConkey looked after the minutes. Most all the teachers at the various schools were in attendance and participated in the meeting.

The attention of the meeting was given to the election of officers, the reading of reports and the finances of the four schools.

The reports showed a satisfactory attendance at all the schools with Goff chapel and the West End crowded for room. The finances of all the schools are also in good shape, according to the reports made.

The election of officers for the school at Goff chapel resulted as follows: John L. Alexander, superintendent; Harvey W. Harner, assistant superintendent.

Orie McConkey, secretary; Miss Gay Lynch, assistant secretary; Dr. A. O. Flowers, treasurer; Miss Mabel Ruttencenter, chorister; Miss Iona Smith, pianist; Miss Mabel Fletcher, assistant pianist; Robert Shirr, librarian.

At the West End school the officers-elect are as follows: Dr. W. R. Andrews, superintendent; J. H. Downman, assistant superintendent and chorister.

Miss Carrie Watkins, secretary; John W. Watkins, treasurer; Harry Stealy, assistant secretary and librarian.

Scott Riley, organist. The teachers selected for this school are J. H. Downman, C. J. Wampock, Mrs. J. W. Watkins, Scott Riley, Miss Anna Monneyponny, Miss Lena Ruttencenter and Mrs. C. C. Ridemour, superintendent of the primary department.

For the Broad Oaks school officers were elected as follows: Frank H. Rhodes, superintendent; W. T. B. Clemm, assistant superintendent.

Miss Minnie Diehl, secretary; Miss Elizabeth Gragg, organist; Miss Pearl Day, treasurer.

At Monticello they are as follows: B. B. Waldo, superintendent; Harvey Johnson, assistant superintendent; Miss Custer, secretary and treasurer.

Passenger Traffic Slightly Subsidized.

Passenger traffic at this point on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad has subsided somewhat during the past week. The World's Fair travel is over and that accounts for it to a certain extent. The holiday rush will not begin until about ten days before Christmas but the local officials are anticipating a rush time with a large amount of traffic then last night a week or so after the New Year.

WATER PROBLEM AGAIN

ANOTHER CITIZEN WRITES ON THAT ALL-ABSORBING TOPIC AT THIS TIME.

The editors of the Telegram having invited a discussion of the question of a water supply for the City of Clarksburg, and in view of the crisis that has now been reached, as a citizen of the city at heart, I wish to make a few suggestions.

I do this not because of what I have to say is so valuable in itself but that the matter may be taken up and some thought given to the subject before hasty action is taken in the matter.

The article in the Telegram giving an account of the action of the council at its last meeting was the first intimation that many persons and of a movement to sell the existing plant and franchise.

It is perfectly apparent that such action will not help the present condition in the least, hence it would be unwise to act hastily in so an important matter, and sell a plant and franchise which this city in ten years would probably be glad to buy back at a much higher price, including the cost of all improvements that may be made.

As has been suggested no company is going to buy the plant out of a philanthropic desire to furnish more and better water to this city. They expect to make dividends on the capital invested. Why not give the city the benefit of the sale? It is a reflection upon the honesty and business capacity of our citizens to suggest that the water works can not be made to pay as well when under city management.

The history of other cities prove that the control of so important a matter should remain in the hands of the people; the price to the consumer and the quality of the service will be much easier to manage than if they were in the hands of a private corporation.

The price offered is only a secondary consideration. Even if it were far in excess of the cost of the present plant, which it is not, the sale of a franchise, which so vitally concerns the welfare of the city should at least be given due consideration.

This has been an exceptionally dry season and probably the water supply will not be so short again in many years even with the present equipment. But to make room for that growth which we expect to have it is wise to make investigations looking to an increase of the supply.

As to an immediate source of supply probably the only thing that can be done is to drain the pools above the pumping station either by digging a small channel in the river or by pumping the water over the hills as is now being done.

Our neighboring city of Weston was apparently as near out of water six weeks ago as Clarksburg is today, judging from the amount of water in the river above the town, but by draining the pools they have kept up a tolerably good supply.

I cannot see any other relief for the situation here. Certainly, selling the water works will not help as this season.

FIRE WAGON DAMAGED

Rear End Crashes Against Iron Sign Pole Splintering Ladder and Slightly Injuring Wagon While on Run.

In making the run to the fire on Monticello avenue Tuesday morning the fire wagon was damaged by the rear end striking the iron support of the large sign in front of Mrs. Black-Kroemer's millinery store in the Traders building.

The Hart Produce Company's team and delivery wagon was standing in the street in front of their store and it was necessary for the wagon to turn out across the car tracks abruptly. The street was slippery and the rear of the wagon went against the iron post. The ladder on the side of the wagon was splintered, a hose nozzle was bent and some iron work twisted. The damage will amount to five or six dollars, with the repairing done by the firemen.

New York American Man Hero.

W. M. Henry, of New York City, representative of the New York American Journal, is in the city in the interests of that paper. He is working up a big subscription list in the city and suburbs and is distributing thousands of sample copies.

SMALL BLAZE ON MONTICELLO

Mrs. Patsy Collins' House on the Avenue Catches Fire, But Firemen Arrive Promptly and Put It Out.

There was a small fire in the house of Mrs. Patsy Collins, on Monticello avenue, Tuesday morning about 10:30 o'clock, but the city fire department responded with record promptness to the alarm that had been turned in and extinguished the blaze before less than \$30.00 damage was done.

The fire was in the space between the ceiling and the roof in the rear of the house. It is not known how it caught. The blaze was put out by the firemen who used the chemical fire extinguishers. The house is a double two-story frame and is situated on Monticello avenue near Bridge street.

On account of Monticello avenue being in a torn up condition for improvements, the department was compelled to make the run by way of Clay street but notwithstanding this the run was made in a very few minutes. The prompt arrival of the firemen saved the house from being totally destroyed, as well as preventing a possible conflagration.

MARRIES IN TEXAS

Clarence McCarty, of Lumberport, Brings Bride Home and Thus Surprises All His Friends.

LUMBERPORT, Dec. 7.—On Friday morning of last week the citizens of Lumberport were much surprised when Clarence McCarty returned from the state of Texas, accompanied by a fair young lady of that state, whom he introduced as his wife. In the evening the village brass band boys came in front of the McCarty hotel where the bride and groom were, and gave them a fine serenade.

The happy couple appeared on the front porch when the boys extended to them their hands and expressed their kind congratulations, after which the boys were treated by the groom to apples and unfair cake.

THE PARRS WILL REBUILD

New Lumber Mill Will Be Erected in West End on Site of the One Destroyed by Fire Last Week.

The Parr Lumber Company, whose planing mill and lumber yards in the west end near the railroad junction was entirely destroyed by fire last Thursday afternoon at a loss of \$50,000, intend to build another mill on the site where the destroyed mill was situated, as soon as is practicable. The insurance carried by the company amounted to a small sum under \$23,000 and this mill in all probability be paid by the insurance companies. Messrs. A. D. and C. E. Parr, who compose the company, hope to have the proposed new plant in operation by the first of March.

RUSSIAN A VICTIM

To Typhoid-Pneumonia, Dying in a Local Hospital—Worked at Burnsville.

The death of Frank Taska, a Russian, occurred in a local hospital at four o'clock Tuesday evening and was the result of typhoid-pneumonia, with which he suffered a few days only.

The deceased was in the employ of F. H. Holstein, at Burnsville, Braxton county, at whose orders the remains will be either shipped to that place or interred here. Mr. Holstein will be heard from today.

Taska was about thirty years of age.

ENJOYED DANCING

Under the Direction of Prof. Howard Blake at the Elkbridge Dancing Hall.

A "hucky" party and dance were given at the Elkbridge dancing hall Tuesday night from 9 to 12 o'clock by Prof. Howard Blake. There was a goodly number of couples in attendance and a very entertaining program was rendered with excellent music for the occasion. The evening was a social success in every particular and all present were delighted with the program.

ANDREW WILL SEE THE NOTES

WHICH HAVE HIS SIGNATURE ON THEM FOR MORE THAN ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

By Associated Press. OBERLIN, O., Dec. 7.—President Backwith, of the wrecked Citizens' National Bank, is in a state of collapse. He reiterates that he believed the Carnegie notes shown by Mrs. Chadwick were genuine, and says if they are not the hand of the law should fall on Mrs. Chadwick and not him.

Cashier Spear denies the story that his wife became insane from recent developments. He says she was ill during the summer and has gone to the home of her mother at Corry, Pa., in the hope of recovering.

By Associated Press. NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Receiver Lyons has left for New York taking with him two notes bearing what purports to be the signature of Andrew Carnegie, with the purpose of exhibiting them to Carnegie.

By Associated Press. NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—President Backwith's admission that he and Cashier Spear had endorsed Mrs. Chadwick's notes to the amount of \$1,250,000 has astounded all New York lawyers interested. It is expected the crisis in the case will be reached today. Andrew Carnegie said today he would be glad to see any official of the United States who will visit him with the Chadwick notes.

By Associated Press. MANSFIELD, O., Dec. 7.—Mrs. Chadwick attempted to borrow \$30,000 from the Bank of Mansfield, through Judge Brunner, the president. She showed him what purported to be a receipt from Virgil P. Kline for \$30,000 fee. Kline has written Brunner that any such receipt is a forgery.

HUMANE SOCIETY MOVEMENT

In This City By Miss Rood and Others is Meeting With Much Encouragement By Leading Citizens.

Mrs. Rood, of Chicago, is meeting with much encouragement in the formation of a local humane society. She has seen a large number of leading citizens and interested them in the movement. The meeting for the purpose of organizing will be held in the First Baptist church at 8:15 o'clock on Thursday night. Every one is invited to attend.

NEW OFFICERS FOR EAGLES

Clarksburg Aeris Holds Its Annual Election—Installation Takes Place in January.

Clarksburg Aeris, No. 445, Fraternal Order of Eagles, held its annual election Tuesday night, which resulted as follows:

Joseph Cohen, president; P. F. McDonnell, vice president; J. V. Hoeller, secretary; D. K. Reed, treasurer; I. B. Newlon, chaplain; J. A. McCloud, inside guard; L. C. Hart, outside guard; John Kearns, John S. Clark and J. J. Cornell, trustees.

The installation will take place at the January meeting of the Aeris.

FANNING

Here's With Palm Leaf Fan Under Orange Trees Was Mrs. Dodge While We Were Wading About in the Snow.

J. W. Dodge is in receipt of a letter from his wife in Enogallie, Fla., in which she states that she was sitting out under the orange trees in front of the house fanning herself with a palm leaf fan just before writing his letter. Mrs. Dodge's friends here who are wading about in snow with their winter furs and mufflers on, certainly sympathize at present. Mrs. Dodge has gotten nicely settled for the winter and her two daughters have started to school time.